Business Notices.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY, JUNE, 1854.—In announcing the Summer Fashioss for Weinershay, June I, we desire so say to our petrons that they will comprise superior qualities, on the fashioss for the Rock Mourkars, Star This Has originating with us the the Carron or Plain Breakley will this senson be presented in entire Trade have never approached will this senson be presented in entire the constitutions. The naive proceedent, its leading feature being our introduced laurar is without proceeding the late of the sear varying wants suggested to us by Fashion's characteristic of the sear varying vants suggested to us by Fashion's client our fashion and fashionous crade. Cm., Actor House, Broadway, Leaders and Introducers of Fashions for Gentlemen's Hala.

Leaders and In majority of our hatters have journeyed from

NEW-YORK IS PROGRESSIVE.-Every corner and REW-LORN IS FROMRESSIVE.—Every corner and people in the worldcates this fact. We have the most enterprising people in the worldcattered among us. Every day gives insteprising of this last. We have the only Crystal Palace on this continent to our progressive motropolis, and we have innumerable smaller places devoted to varied and innumerable purposss. The less and decidedly the most splended unlintaire places is the one operated yeaterday by Mr. Hoores, Hartes, at the corner of Nessau and Admetic. He shaffined up the most unique and restful store down town, and has expliced it with an assertment of Harts unequaled in the city, for elegance, durability and cheaperse combined. It is designed to be the ne plus eitre hat dejot of the Empire City.

FREEMAN'S SUMMER HATS .- His assortment is the most veried and complete that can be found in the city. War PRAYERS, WIDE-AWARES, light MOLESKIN, fine PASAMAS a Straw Goods of every kind and quality. FREEMAN, No. 90 Fulto between William and Gold etc.

GENIN'S WIDE AWARE HATS.

BEEBE & Co., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 BROADWAY.—ROCKY MOUNTAIN SILVERY BRAVER and BRAVER CASSIMERE HATS; Gents and Youths SUMMER HATS of overy de-

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER HATS.—BIRD, No. 49 Nossatisf, will introduce the various style of SUMMER HATS This Day A very full assortment of Fell Summer Hats and assonable Straw Goods - May 25. Bign, No. 49 Nassaust, near Maiden and SUMMER HATS .- Beaver, Straw, Wide-Awake, and

WEST END EMPORIUM OF FASHION.-The most beautiful and rechearché patterns of Gent's and Boye Hars and Cars for enumer wear. About the largest assortment of Children's Caps in the city. The ladice are particularly lawtied to examine the large and superh stock of STRAW GOODS. J. W. KELLOGO, No. 128 Canal-st.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS .- The subscriber inbites special attention to an entirely new stock of his well-known and superior ZEPRVE MERINO UNDER-GARMENTS for Ladies, Gentle-

No other Garment as yet introduced to the notice of the public, i stall comparable to this light, soft, elastic and durable fabric.

To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution protection; to the strong man safety; to all health and comfort. JAMES E. RAY.

Importer and Manufacturer of Under-Garments and Hostory, No. 108 Sowery, near Grand-FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, 500 Broadway, two blocks above the Park.
UNDER GARMENTS, GLOVES, HOSIERY.

and
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

An extensive and superior variety of the above goods at low prices
will be found at

Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory,
No. 591 Broadway,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Gard

ZEPHYR MERING UNDERGARMENTS.—The season for these popular fundervests has arrived. Those who study economy as well as leading that the County of the Old Syann, No. 104 Bowkay, The Old Syann, No. 104 Bowkay, where the semble article may be obtained, as well as every style of Seasonable Hobisty.

A. RANKIN & CO. JET ORNAMENTS.-A complete assortment, consist ing of Bracelets, Brooches, Estrings, Necklaces, Crosses, Claims, Head-Dresses, Studs, &c. Also, said mounted Jet Crosses, Cross-Brooches and Estrings, at Ossonse, Beardman & Townsent's, No-ker Broadway, comer of Spring-s.

ELEGANT FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, -SUTPHEN BEED, Importers and Manufacturers, No. 401 Broadway, invite the special attention of purchasers to their splendid stock of Watt. Parks and Dicconarrous, just leading and fire sale. Wholesale or Retail, at low prices. Decorative work of the most artistic kind, promptly secured by their thoroughly competent workness.

5,000 Gold-bordered and TRANSPARENT WINDOW Shapts Wholesnie and Retail, at great bargains, at W. O. Jexkw's Window Shade, Paper Hangling and Curtain Emporium, Nos. 456 and 458 Peeri-st, four doors from Chadhamsta. Also, Laco, Muslin and Damask Curtains, Gill Cornices, Bands, Pins, Leop-Indders, Drapery, Tasseels, Buff and White Lineos, Table Oll-Circha. Competition de-

A POPULAR CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,-Gentlemen, Clergymen and those wishing to get their Gamments up ac-cerding to their fency, combined with the still of Mr. A. Hume, whose experience in fitting is not surpassed, should call at his Emporiam, No. 52 Charles. SAVE THE TIME AND MONEY .- The best goods can

be sold by up-town establishments very low. If you go to No. 333 Bowery Means. Wasters & Balley have a very large stock of Case Perris & which they will offer very low. You need not fear. The will self the best goods and warrant all as represented. Luches, if will take but a few momentate cell had you will sure buy. GREAT SALE OF CARPETINGS AT THE CANAL-ST.

CAPPET STORE.—If you went to buy your Carpets chosp, call at E. A. Petranson & Go.'s, No. 70 Canal at, there you will find Tapestry Velvet for 10; per yard. Tapestry Emissels for 9; (not painted); also a large stock of Three-ply and hierarch Carpetting Stair Carpets, Russ, Matz, Oli-Ciotha, &c. &c. full it per cont. less than any other store

Co., No. 254 Broadway, (opposite City Hall), desiring to reduce their large steek of goods before making their fail importations, are now effecting their entire steek of cheice Casprayings and Ott. Clovills at CARPETINGS,-PETERSON & HUMPHREY, Nos. 377

and 379 Brondway, are selling off their entire stock of Carpetings at greatly reduced prices, (to make room for extensive alterations,) consisting of

Rich Medallion Velvets.
Rich Velvets of every cyle.
Rich Tapeatry from 9/ to 12/ per yard.
Rich Erusels, 8/.
And all other roods full 10 per cent. less than any first-class Carpet.
PETERSON & HOMPHERY,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

MELOBEONS.-S. D. & H. W. Smith's celebrated

CRYSTAL PALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MA-CRYSTAL FALACE FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACRUITES.—NO Machine heretofore offered for sale can compare with
hose row manufactured and soil by the Avery Sewing Machine Co.,
so 251 Broadway. The simplicity of their construction, obviating
heir labelity of getting out of repair, the practicability of the stitch,
set their durability, render these the only practical Machines offered
to the public. Besides, the Fatent for these Machines is five from
be legal controversy in which aimost all others are involved, which
act is of great consideration to purchasers. Those in want of a first
set erticle, the cheapers and best, will do well to call before purchastage sewhere. Orders punctually attended to. Address
THOMAS B. LACKY, Fresident Avery Sewing Machine Co.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York City.

SEWING MACHINES.-If the public wish to purchase Newtxo Machines which they can use without danger of any con-ference of the state of the same time have the best nischine ever devised, let them buy one of our new single threshold machines which are secured by the unitsputed patent granted to Morey 3 Johnson in 1849. As improved by 1 M. Stacks these machines can not be equaled. Examine and be convinced. I.M. Stacks these machines are

SEWING MACHINES.—GROVER, BAKER & CO., No. 465 Broadway, tavile the attention of the public to their new and improved SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, having all the excellencies of, and the imperfections of noise of the same class, and can be had at the low price of \$75. Howe's notice in the Machinery column, inside, is apportant to all persons interested in Sawing Machiners, and es-

fully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their hosiness location, late No. 448 Fearles. to No. 456 Broadway (one along below Grandst.) They are may prepared to exhibit their new Spring Styles, consisting of Messic, Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Toroc-ply and Ingrid.

English and American Floor Oli Cloth and all other goods pertaining to the trade.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., AUCTIONEERS,-We ctfully notify our friends, and the public generally, that we removed our Salesrooms from No. 8 Wall-st to the spacious No. 18 Nassau, between Pine and Cedar-sts, where we have much more extensive accommodations for our regular sales than heretofore, and shall, as usual, devote ourselves to the sale of Works of Art, Furniture, Fancy Goods, Horses and Carriages, &c. In addition to these facilities we have fitted up a Picture Gallery upward of 50 by 26 feet, with a light every way adapted to the disposal of planters, and other works of art, both at public and private sale. For particulars of sale, refer to our general acction advertisements.

No. 19 Nassan, between Pine and Cedar-sts.

NOVELTIES BY THE STEAMER EUROPA.-The subneribers will open, TRIS MORNING, ten cases of Paris Daris Go-censiating of Barges, Gressaline, Organilie and Jeconet Flor Rebes, embracing many new designs which have not as yet appear in this market.

No. 471 Broadway, between Grand and Broomest

House-Furnishing and Fancy Ware Arcades.— Large Basement Store, No. 120 Canal st.—House keepers may here find every description of Wood, Willow, Britanuia, Tin and Iron Wares, Steps, Clothes-Horses, Wash Benches, Brabes, Mar. &c. J. Kellend.

RENT PAYERS OF NEW-YORK .- Our sincere advice RENT PATERS OF ARW-1 ORK.—Our sincere advice to you is to secure a beautiful Courtway Residence at Rosevale.

L. I. In a few days 500 Building Lots, each 100 feet square, with 100 Farms, from two to twenty acres, will be divided among 600 asbacribers. For only #16, each subscriber will receive four Building Lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a Farm from two to twenty acres. A few stares only left. These are the last of the Rosevale Lots. Apply to Cuas. Wood, No. 308 Broadway.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS .- One for \$30, one for \$30, one for \$100, one for \$115, one for \$130, and one but little used, good make and modern style, for \$150. New and second-hand Planos to rent. Planos sold on monthly payment. Horact Wayers, No. 333 Broadway.

HANDSOME BOOTS AND GAITERS.-When you see a person with a particularly handsome boot on, you may be sure he purchased it at Warkins'. No. 118 Falton-st. There is something so recherche about Warkins' sixls', that there is no mistaking his make for any one's else. All who want something genteel, should give him a call.

call.

THE RIGHT OF NEBRASKA, song and choras, Security FARY LAND SCHOTTISCH, with beautiful viguette, Security FARY WALTES, 38 cents; FIRST CONCERT POLYA, 65 cents, Margins Baller, song, 35 cents, Just published by Honacc Watters, Toblisher and Desler in Flancs, Meindeous and all kinds of Music Merchandine, at No. 833 Broadway. N. B.—Music sent by mail, postage free.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES. - ROBERT M. PAT-RICE is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Sarse, and F. C. Goffit's IMPERSTANKE DEFIANCE LOCKS and CROSS Bars, the best Safes and Locks combined in the world. Depth No. 192 Peatlet., one door below Maiden-lane, formerly No. 90 July 47 PIRST SPRING CIRCULAR OF D. DEVLIN & Co.,

First Sering Circuitan or

D. DEVLIN & Co.,

From their New Warsheuse.

Not. 256 and 256 Broadway, corner of Warrenest.

We beg to Inform you that we have moved into our new warshouse, Not. 256 and 250 Broadway, corner of Warrenest, and we are new opening large and 250 Broadway, corner of Syrains and Signama new opening large and varied assertiments of Syrains and Signama Chotains and Forkersense. On the second floor, for which we have been fortunate in securing the services of gentlemen of established reputation in his city and Paris, as cutters of itsels and judgment, it organized, and not may occured. This department we shall keep applied with a hill slock of the most decirable articles for customword.

At the beginning of an enterprise so extensive in its line, additioning as it does a new feature in the trade of our city, tiwell be expected that we offer some statement of our intended operations, which we have late pleasure in doings.

First.—As so our bustness. We purpose the own of fleady-Made Clothing and Familating Goods, both for city and country trade. Also, to make to order any and every garment with firstanch for these who prefer being supplied from our custom department.

Second.—We purpose giving to every article manufactured by use much care and attention as to samp it with a style at soce elegant and eliect.

Third.—It is our determination as it is our true interest to make

Thin-only and so low as to secure popularity as well on the score of economy as of laste; And lastly, we confess to the ambilion of making our house in its trade and internal organization as worthy of the great managed in the Union as it confessed in in its extent and proportions.

In brief we hope by the extensiveness of our trade to be enabled to give to each department, both wholesale and stall, an exclusive and perfect organization; and deservedly take the lead, not only in the style and quality of our roads but in the low prices at which we shall be able to afford them; and the promptness and integrity with which our business will be conducted to merit that success which so large and desirable on enterprise should command.

Yory respectfully.

P. S.—Families and institutions will please notice that we have made extensive arrangements for the production of Boy's Chormand.

AN IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING SITES TO CHEVILLE, Williams' Bridge Dépôt, takes place on Tursday MEXT, 50th inst., as will be seen by advertisement, at which all wish-ing to secure a most convenient place for residence, should not fail to

BROADWAY OUT-DONE,-James Gordon Bennett's EROADWAY (ACTIONAL SAME). Street Improvement &c., such index whether that Exchant Carries of equal quality can be orded and parchased at the great Carries of equal quality can be orded and parchased at the great Carries of equal quality can be orded and parchased at the great Carries Emportum, So. 29 howers, per cent. less that on Broadway, a fair beames competition is only ted. HELSA ANDERSON is setting been quality English Medallian area; at 10/ per yand, same as said on Broadway for \$1.75 and \$2. (a), and the vertex of the per yand, same as said on Broadway for \$1.75 and \$2. (a), and the vertex of the per yand in the period of the period in the Carries of the period in the Carries of the period in the Carries of the period of the p

Enverse will procee earmine and compare.

Planos.—T. Gilbert & Co. 8 Crystai Palace Promium Pianos, with or without the Æclian and with iron frames and circular scales; Gilbert's Ecodoir Pianos; Hailet & Crumerium Pianos of the oid evablished firm of Finlet & Co. Horace Water's Pianos, with new improved scales and good stelage. All the above instruments found oily at the great Meast Establishment, No. Est Broadway. Prices, wholesale or retail, lower than can be found elsewhere. A large assortions of Planos of other mates constantly on head. Second-hand Planos at great hargine. New and second-hand Planos to rent. Prayon and on monthly perminent.

Horace Waters, No. Est Broadway.

DO SOMETHING TO INAUGURATE THE BEAUTY OF STRING.—Mr. JOHN GERASON, of No. 201 Greenwich at, has a splen-did sacorriment. Window Shades, Paper Hanging and Lace and Missilin Curtains, Window Compies, Curtain Blands, Pies, Corne, Tassels, Sco. Braides these he has Fister and Tanko Oil Cloths, of all widths and patterns. No place in the city contains a survey gen-eral and varied stock of everything, which a housekeeper desires. Give him a call.

WORTH ATTENTION .- Well made CLOTHING, suit the for the Season, of the best Materials and Styles, nowoffered at the owner rates. All articles guaranteed, Enward T. Hausser, Clothing Emporium, No. 196 Fullonset.

LADIES' FRENCH SHOE STORE, No. 372 Bowery, 5

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY

Comprising, in one volume, the General City, Business and Copart-DIRECTORIES.

Princ, #1.5s. Office, No. 51 Ann-street.

Sabstribers and the public are respectfully informed that the work is now nearly completed, and will be published in a few days.

The substriber, in preparing the issue for this year, has sated under the impression that he here consults the wishes and interests of his pertons and himself by taking sufficient time to render the work as perfect as possible in all its parts, believing that the antisyance which is a constant attendant during the whole year upon an erreceous Directory is in no way compensated by publishing two or three days in advance of the time absolutely necessary to do the public parronage and support; while on the other hand every mo-ment since the first May has been improved to laring the work for-ward as array as comparable with these objects. Subscribers are reminded that they have signed separately on cards

Jone F. TROW, Publisher

of vann.—Three fourths of the physical pain endured by the race proceeds from affections of the nerves. The unmire able of namerals, the unmirem, goat, ramm, headscale, and a 'I nameless jungs that darf through every portion of the eye of namezia's, rheumatism, gout, grasme, headeche, and a thousand nameless pans that dart through every perition of the server mand diarract the brain, are referable directly to an unmatural condition of the servens system. The weeker wax are a prey to a variety of any other brains are that may truly be called infinite, all growing out of the disord dered action of the nerves. The serves are the seat of all pain Kill the nerves of a "reging rooth" and the pain cesses. Descrey the nerves of a limb and its paralysed. Render all the nerves or the frame insensible and you produce death. Of what immense importance, therefore, must a preparation be that will inframense importance, therefore, must be never the complex arrangement of virel sents known as the network system. Experience has proved, the facility admit, the record shows that Dr. Moust's Isylandar true Eleman and Costata, will produce these should necessary in the condition of those who are "needly to period"—how it bentales melanchery, begen strength, controls pain, builds up and fortifies the condition, and produce like all would be manufactured as freedly begins a strength, controls pain, builds up and fortifies the continuous, and produce like it would be manufactured and adequately set torth its value.

The Condition and the best between the of the press is invoiced by guide the public to the living fountain but no protock words can dequately set torth fix value.

The Condition put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles. Price, \$5 per bottle, two for \$5, six for \$12.

C. H. Risc, Projector, No. 192 Broadway, New York, Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Counda, and the West Indies.

DESHLER'S ANTI-PERIODIC, OR PEVER AND AGUE Prints —A new and interesting discovery in Vegatable Medicine, containing no Salt of Calonel, Arsenie, or Quinnies. Before asking the confidence of the public, and without making any usually report its credulity, the inventor of the medicine asks attention to the following the content of th

its credulity, the inventor of this medicine sake attention to the coloring

IONY CERTIFICATE FROM

The Hem. W.M. A. Niwell, M. D., late Member of Congress from New-Josey, and A. D. Nawell, M. D., an eminantly successful Surgeon and Physician, of New Sturwick, N. J.

To PHYSICIAN AND THE FURITY:

"Having extensively used" DESM, ANY-ARY-PERMODIC, OR FEVER AND AGUE PILLS: in our practice, we take pleasure in stating thus publicly our experience of their efficacy. We have used them in hundreds of cases of Fever and Ague, and have never known a person to have a second cell after commencing with them, and as they contain to Sait of Arasine or Quintian, the former of which semisines operates to deleteriously as an accumulative polsen, we consider them a asic and valuable remody, that cought to be within reach of every family that is liable to chilis and fever. To our professional bruthen we deem if proper to say, that we have been made acquained with the composition of these Palls, and find them strictly a scientific preparation. Moreover, as they always propared by an Apothesary of functions than twenty years active, experience, we can wonch that they are satisfully compounded. We extraorly commend thom to the noise of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remediations and the properties of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remediations and the properties of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remediations of the profession, and believe they will cure after all usual remediations of the profession of the confidence of the public. The theory of the profession of the confidence of the public. The theory of the profession of the public of the confidence of the public. The theory of the profession of the public of the profession of the public of the confidence of the public. The theory of the profession of the public of the pr

ANTE FROM THE HON. THEODORE FALLINGHTYSES. From the professional character and replanation of the sabove named, and the esteem in which these gentlemen, with Mr. Beshier, are held in this State, I take pleasure in stating that any representations made by them are worth of public contensor.

Theo. Fallisonways.

New Brunswick, N. J., Jan. 24, 1854.

Price #1 per bog; or, for the convenience of those residing where a has not been introduced as ver, it will be forwarded by noal, presiding non-inclusing 3d letter-stamps, in any part of the United States except Oregon and California, or to these for 36 stamps. Soid by Boyd & Paul, No. 19 Chambers-M., and by Clichener & o., No. 21 Barclay-st., wholesels agents; and at retail by Ring, mere Broadway and John-st. (Combine, corner Broadway and John t. Combine, corner Broadway and John t. Gowley, Bridden, corner Bowery and Grand-st., Shedden, corner Bowery and Grand-st., Shedden, corner Bowery of 4:best, Chuster Ransperger, No. 62 Olive-sts., H. Inchings, No. 22 West Breadway, Berrian, No. 170 Grand-st., Wildsmedsurgh; R. Hayer, No. 175 Fullou-st., Broadway, Tax M. Would, Court-sc., cokive. Orders from the trade may be addressed to C. D. Denie, N. W. Brunswick, N. J.

Dr., HOODTAND'S, Character.

DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, No. 120 Archot., Philiadelphia, Will effectively cure Liver Compilaints Dyspepsia, Jacobiec, Chronic or Nervoria Pedicity, Diseases of the Midneys, and all diseases arriving from a disordered. Liver or Stomach, made as Contributions, Inward Ties, Falliares of Hicost to the Heast, Ascidity of the Stomach, National Research of the Propared Stomach, Southern of Heast of the Stomach, National Stomach, Southern of Heast of the Heast, Ascidity of the Stomach, National Stomach, Swinning of the Heast, Participal and Different Breakhing, Interings of the Beast, Cheking or Nefficiality Sensations when its a lying pedicing, Dimness of summ. Dots on West before the Schiller of Stomach, Swinning of the Heast, Desichery of Perspection, Yelinesses, President of the Heast, Desichery of Perspection, Neshoot Heast, President of the Heast, Desichery of Perspection, Yelinesses, President of the Stomach Stomach, President of Stomach Stomach, President of the Stomach Stomach, President of DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE, &c .- India Cholagogue, \$1.50. Deshler's Periodic Phils, Rowland's Tonic Mixture and Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, \$1 each. For Coughs, Colds, Brach, chitts, &c., Aver's Cherry Pectoral, Hastinge's Syrup of Nagle, Regen's Syrup of Liversort and Tar, Wheter's Balsam of Wild Cherry, each \$1. For Kheumatian, Scrofula, Myer's Extract of Rock Rose, &c., Weaver' Canker Syrup, each \$1, and Hyati's Life Balsam, 75 cents. For Suppression and Onstruction, Van Hambert's Vennile German Pills \$1. Hollowsy's Ollatiment and Pills, Wolfe's Scheidam Aromatic Schnappe, at Griox's, No. 127 Bovery.

FEVER AND AGUE. - Dr. EDWARD BLEECKER'S STAMPEDE MINTURE for the care of Fever and Agns and Chartes Fever. This remedy effects a positive cure without quintle or tresult. Sold by the proprietors MERD & BLEECKER, No. 39 Broad-say, New-York, and Druggists generally. CROUP! CROUP!-This awful complaint is imme

district cured by Dr. Torras's Veneral Comprising is immediately who value the lives of their children should be without a bottle in the lower. Sold by all the druggless and storekeepers. Dept. No. 80 Courtlands et, N. Y. Owners of Horses will find Dr. Tobias's LINIMENT

GREAT NATURE sinks beneath the burning rays of is het summer sun. In all cases she needs Restorative, Restora-re for the fallen human hair, BARKER'S Gresseless Toultine. Price cents. Sold everywhere. Besidquarters, BARKER's, No. 459 and the control of the cont

Breadway.

MOLDAVIA CREAM.—This superb compound for strengthening and beautifying the Harz, prepared only and solid by W. A. BATCHELOR, at his celebrated Harz Dvz and Wic Factory. No. 233 Breadway. BATCHELOR's HARZ Dvz sold and applied. Nine

ALBRO & BROTHERS,
Wholestle and Retail bealers in
COFFEE, TEA, SUGAR, WINES, &c.,
Have just received averal involves of very choice New Teas, which
they see retailing at the following prices, viz:
EXTRA FIRE YOUNG HYSON TEA, of the best quality, &( 75 cts.) er pound. Fine Young Hyson Tea, strong and sweetly flavored, 4/ (50 cm.) per jound.
Conjour Octone The, of the best quality 4, (50 cts.) per pound.
Pers Execuse Branchest The, equal to any in this market.

(37) cts.) per pound.
They are also retailing the best quality of
OLD JAVA COFFER, masted and ground, at 14d, per pound.
Best Quality Double Reginal Caushed Loas Sugar, at 56

BEST QUALITY DOUBLE RESIVED POWDERED SUGAR, at 5; for BEST QUALITY STEAM-REPISED WHITE SUGAR, at 4. for seven VERY HANDSOME STEAM-REFINED YELLOW SUGAR, at 3,6 for

even pounds.

The above stricles are warranted to please.
No. 15 Bowery, west side, fourth door above Brooms-st., and
a 256 Grand st., second black east of the Bowery. No man can oca well be he tradeanan or dardy.
Whose hair is gray, frighted, red, yellow, or sandy,
erefore, let those gentlemen who are in any of

se predicaments pay a visit to Caterapono No, 6 Astor House, ore Electrica Dva will in a few minutes invest their mar with cilliant back or boom without injuring the roots or fibers. TRUSSES.—Crystal Palace only prize medal awarded on Massa & Co., No. 25 Manden-lane, for their Rantzai. Cons lauss. Imported Suk and cotton elastic Ankle Socks, fines Caps and Steekings of every description for various veins. Instruments unde to order for every physical deformity. Open till 9 F. M. ELEGANT FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS-SUTPHEN

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for May 27. THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week

contains the following:

I. EDITORIALS: The Fare of Turkey, Prospects of the
European War, Prussian Policy; The North and the Mississipy); The Third House of Congress, Slave-Breeding Dipiomacy; Shaving Schodinasters; Nebresha and on Duty;
The Trail of the Serpenc; How They Did Is; The Massarri
Rerudiators, &

HATHE STATE OF EUROPE, Letter from Our Own Cor-HIL NEGOTIATIONS IN EUROPE ON THE NEUTRALI-TY QUESTION: Letter from Our Own Correspondent

17. AMERICAN DIPLOMACY AT MADRID: Letter from V. BRITISH FINANCES, Letter from Our Gwn Correspondent, Karl Marx.
VI..THE ENGLISH FLEET IN THE BALTIC: Little from Our Own Correspondent.

from Our Own Correspondent.

YII., REVIEW OF THE WEEK: Giving in a condensed and most complement form the latest archimet important events that have transpired in the City. United States, Maxico. Control America, British America, and Europe.

YIII., POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE: Connecticut: Missouri, New-Hampshire; Iowa, and Arkussa.

IX. XXXIIIO CONGRESS: Closing Scotes on the Nebrasks.

X. NEW PUBLICATIONS: Thirty Tears in the United States Senate, by Thes. II. Benton: The Rise and Progress of the Graphic Ares, by John Doulevy: The First Class Standard Render, by Epes Sargeni.

VI THE NERRANKA RILL PASSED XII...INTERVIEW WITH SIR CHARLES NAPIER: His Views on the United States and Slavery.
XIII..THE HUDSON BAY COMPANY IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRIPORIES.

XIV. DESTRUCTION OF THE WHEELING BRIDGE:
Fall and Thrilling Account.
XV. ANNIVERSARIES IN NEW-YORK: [Third Notice.]

AVI. FARMING-FERTILIZERS

XVII. TELEGRAPH: The Latest News received by Telegraph.

XVIII. MARRIAGES and DEATHS.

XIX. REVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock,

Grain, Frontein, Cartle, and Horse Markets; very fully

said specially reported for The Tribute.

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Counting Room the morning. Free of cents.

SUBSCRIFTIGN.—One copy for one year, \$2; three copies, \$5;

free copies, \$8; ten copies, 12 50; twenty copies, (to one ad
dress) \$250.

## New-Dork Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

To Advertisers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has now a circulation of \$10,000 cepies, and is undoubtedly the heat advertising medium in the United States, circulating as it does in every State in the United Provinces, &c., having fer its readers Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants Families, &c. Those who wish to make their business known the centry over, would do well to 17 Tax Werkly Taxovz. A limited number of advertisements are inserted at 50 cents per line, each inserting. THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE also has a very large circu-

Slavery and the Union. minerous letters and other communications from our friends in dif-ferent parts of the northern States, a pamphlet has been prepared.

ich the latter have come to exercise over the legislation and government of the country. This pumphlet is now in press, and will soon he issued at this office. It will contain some 40 large are pages, and will be said at the rate of #6 per hundred and 10 cents s Advertisements for Tun Taisune of Monday ought to be sent in

before 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

BE IT REMEMBERED,

That so much of the Missouri Compromise of 1820 as prohibited forever the legalization of Human Slavery in any part of the territory of the United States north of N. lat. 369 30' and east of the Rocky Mountains-that is, all of the Missouri Compromise which was favorable to Freedom-has been repealed by the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill of Stephen Arnold Donglas—and that the Representatives from the Free States who voted therefor are as

MAINE-Moses McDonald-1. Massachusetts-Nowe. NAME ASSESTIGATION OF MANAGULARTIS Now. NAW HASSESSIA HAVE SUBMENTED HAVE SUBMENTED HAVE NOW. RUDON SEASON NOW. RUDON NOW. RUDON SEASON NOW. RUDON HAVE NOW. THOMAS WITH MANAGEMENT OF THE SEASON NEW YORK—THOMAS W. CHIMAINS, Francis B. Cutting ster Rowe, John J. Taylor, William M. Tweed, Haron Albridge, William A. Walker, Mike Walsh, Theodore B. restronce—

Westbrook.-9.
PERSTYLANIA-Samuel A. Bridges, John L. Dawen,
PERSTYLANIA-Samuel A. Bridges, John L. Dawen,
Thomas B. Florence, J. Glancy Jones, William H. Korra,
John McNeir, Ask Packer, John Robbins, Jr., Christian M.
Stanth, William H. Weite, Hendrick B. Wright.-11.
Kaw Jirst's Samuel Lilly, George Vail-2.
Online-David's Besney, Frederick W. Green, Edson B.

Onto-David T. Dieney, Frederick W. Green, Edson B. Dids, Wilson Shannon—I. I. INDIANA—John G. Davis, Cyrns L. Dunham, Norman Ed-ty, Wm. H. English, Thomas A. Hendricks, Jan H. Lane, mith Miller—I. ILLINOIS—James C. Allen, Willis Allen, Wm. A. Rich-rison—S.

Michigax Saml, Clark, David Stuart -2.

Iowa-Bernhardt Heno-1. Wiscovary-Nose.
Cattronyla-Millon S. Leiham, Jas A. McDougall -2.

Total -4. ' The same bill passed the Senate without amendment on the 25th, 35 to 13-Senators from the Free

States voting for it-as follows: New Haspittle - Mass Nortis Jr., Jared W. Williams. Cossecticty - Jean Tourst. New Jeansy - John R. Thomson, William Wright. PENSYLVANIA - Richard Brodlead, Jr. PANNA-Renard Broncod 92.
IMBIASA—John Petiti.
ILLINOIS—Stephen A. Donglas, James Shields.
MICHICAN—Lewis Case. Claries E. Start.
CALIFORNIA—William M. Gwin John B. Weller.
IOWA—George W. Jones. Total 14.

By the votes of these men, representing Free Labor constituencies, One Million square miles of Territery, heretofore shielded yourven from Slavery by a bargain, forced by the South upon a reluctant and struceling North-and whereof all that parenuring to the advantage of Slavery has been fully secured and enjoyed -has been opened to slave holding immigration and settlement, and so exposed to be brought into the Union as Slave States. Shall not Free People mark their betrayers !

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. LANCASTER introduced a bill to establish the office of Surveyor-General of Washington Territory, and for the construction of military roads in that territory. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill. The amendment appropriating \$500,000 for continuing the works to supply Washington with water, was rejected: also, the amendment appropriating \$771,000 for Custom-Houses at St. Louis. Mobile, Cincinnati. San Francisco, Providence, Wilmington, Del., Bangor, Me., and Bath, Me.; also, the amendment appropriating \$131,500 for Marine Hospitals at St. Louis, Cleveland, Chicago, Louisville, San Francisco, Paducah, Evansville and Burlington, Iowa. Adjourned until Monday.

Gov. SEWARD's speech of Thursday night, on the Nebraska bill, and on the general aspects of the contest between Freedom and Slavery, were telegraphed through from Washington for us yesterday, and are given in our columns this morning. No speech made during the progress of the Nebraska bill through Congress will have attracted or deserved more attention than this, delivered as that debate was drawing to its close. In compactness clearness, calmness, it has not often been surpassed. Its hopeful, buoyant spirit, under the circumstances of defeat and humiliation surrounding the speaker at the moment, will inspire | they carried the English language, then a great sec-

many anxious hearts. We need not ask that it be

generally read-it will be. Our readers need not be told that the mode of transmission by Telegraph is yet imperfect, and that many errors occur in this report-especially with regard to the termination of paragraphs-which could not be remedied without delaying too long the issue of our paper. The substance is preserved and that suffices. We shall carefully correct the speech for our weekly edition.

The circumstances attending the remanding to slavery of three men, who were arrested in this City yesterday, are detailed at length by our reporter in another part of this paper. As we are now in the way of abolishing compromises, perhaps the time may come when that "Compromise" will no longer claim obedience at the expense of shame and outrage on every human feeling.

## NEBRASKA AND CUBA.

The first act of the new drama is closed; the second spreparing. The men who betrayed the North In the late struggle persist in the assertion that Slavery will not go into the newly organized Territories-that the South does want nor expect it, but only the establishment of the principle involved, which they call Popular Sovereignty," and the South " Non-Intervention." As the former expound the case, there s to be no Slavery in the Territories until the People thereof, acting through their Legislative authorities. shall establish it. But the slaveholders have a very different understanding of the matter. According to their theory. Slavery can go anywhere within the Territory of the United States where it is not especially inhibited by law; so that a slaveholder has only to take his chattels to Kansas or Nebraska, and that simple act establishes Slavery therein. Senator Butler of South Carolina, during the debate in the Senate, thus propounded this view of the case:

"It there was any question to be made in regard to the freedom of a slave in these territories, and he should demand his freedom on this ground—that he was free under a territorial law—the assure of the master would be that he held the slave as property, under a higher law than the encetnest of a territorial largestature—under the great transfer would be that the third the these them the specific transfer to the country.

Here is plainly one party to be cheated-either the slaveholders, or those among the Northern People who have been cajoled into acquiesence in the Iniquity by the catchwords, "Popular Sovereignty." Under the Southern interpretation, one slaveholder may establish Slavery in Nebraska or Kansas in defiance of five thousand protesting, resisting freemen; while the North is exhorted by its betrayers to rejoice over the establishment of a principle which refers the whole question of Slavery in the Territories to the people of those Territories themselves. One party just certainly be cheated-which is it !

But this contest has been waged by the South, not so much for the sake of the Territories immediately involved, as of those which (it is confidently expected) are about to be acquired. "Non-Intervention" means the stealing of Cuba, the reënslavement of Hayti, and the absorption of Mexico-together adding some six or seven new Slave States to the Union, and turning the scale heavily and finally in favor of slave-breeding preponderance in the Union. Such is the stake for which the Slavery Propagandists have played in the recent centest. The first throw has won : the second, in the natural course of things, will not long be delayed.

To seize and appropriate Cuba is the next act in the programme; and grave men-especially those engaged in Foreign Commerce-are apprehensive that this step has been fully resolved on at the White House. We doubt it-or rather, we doubt that the course resolved on will be persevered in-in spite of the exorbitant exactions of Soulé and the bullying manifestees of The Union. The fault of the Cuban authorities with regard to the Black Warrior was really so venial and the disposition of the Spanish Government to make all proper reparation for it is so chylous, that it will be very hard to pick a quarrel with them which even a Fillibuster must not be sebamed of. When we consider that no real reparation was expected of Great Britain for the destruction or the Caroline while lying in one of our own ports, and contrast this with the demands now made against Spain for a too literal enforcement of her undoubted evenne laws in one of her own ports, we are assured of the justice of the old saw which affirms that "One may steal a horse with impunity, while another shall be hung for only looking over a hedge."

But weigh the offense charged against the Cuban authorities against the outrages inflicted on both the Mexican and French Consuls by our own officials in San Francisco. The former was dragged before a tribunal as a culprit, for an act which he had never suspected to be an infraction of our laws, and which can only be made such by putting a forced construction on those laws; and the other constrained by violence to appear as a witness in the case against his brother Consul-all in flagrant defiance of the principle of International Law which clothes the accredited representatives of civilized nations in each other's territories with immunity from legal process in all but the most extreme cases. Just imagine the case of a Cuban functionary having dragged one of our Consuls before him in this manner, merely as a witness against some other nation's Consul, and judge how long thereafter war could have been averted by whatever apologies and offers of reparation on the part of

We do not doubt that our Government will cheerfully and heartily offer amends to France for the indignities offered on her Consul, as also to the Mexican Government, if such can be found, for the insults heaped on her representative; vet this affair is very likely to enter as an element of trouble into the complication begun at Cuba. For if Spain, as is now reported, has consented to join the Western Powers against Russia, it is doubtless with an understanding that she is to be protected in her possession of Cubaan understanding which will not be weakened by the insult offered to France at San Francisco. The presence of Lord Elgin at Washington, the general movement in diplomatic circles there, with the flying reperts that a Colonial Reciprocity Treaty with Great Britain is in progress, all doubtless cover an earnest effort of the Embassadors from Western Europe to keep our Government's clutches off of Cuba; and we think it must (for the present) succeed. The Slavery Prepagandists would like nothing better than a war with Spain for Cuba; but a war with Spain backed by France and England is quite another matter. We predict that the Fillibusters will be compelled to fall back on first principles and make their meditated foray on Cuba-if they make it as soon as they intend-without the acknowledged aid and comfort of our Government.

## SLAVERY AND THE FUTURE.

It is an indisputable fact of our history, that the American Union was formed with the understanding that the system of Slavery, then existing in some of the States, should be gradually abolished. The statesmen who formed the Constitution were too sagacious to believe that it was either desirable or practicable to unite into a single nationality free Republics like Massachusetts and New-York, and slaveholding oligarchies like South Carelina and Georgia.

When the understanding that Slavery should be a temporary institution was absolutely abandoned; when the South assumed Slavery as its permanent polity, the characteristic of its civilization, the life of its life, the necessity of its social existence-so that southern emigrants, forming communities in new territories and new countries, should carry the practice of slaveholding thither by the same necessity that

tional struggle became inevitable. The catastrophe lity, it may be difficult now to discover. Sometimes, became merely a question of time.

American History, under the Constitution, may be

divided into three periods with reference to the relation of the Government to Slavery. From 1790 to 1820, a period of thirty years, Freedom was dominant and Slavery subservient in the nation. The Constitution was considered to favor Liberty, and Slavery was regarded as an anomalous accident, speedily to disappear under the application of the salutary reforms which were expected to be applied through the independent legislation of the States. The North in accordance with this understanding, gradually obliterated the traces of Slavery from its soil, and the South would have done the same, though perhaps in a longer time, had not the new commercial value of Cotton enhanced the price of human chattels and made Slavery a principal element of its industrial system. The South therefore began early to protest against this interpretation of the spirit of the Constitution, and instead of emancipating its slaves, set to work eagerly to acquire new slave territory for the sake of strengthening its political influence and adding to its sectional wealth. But the nation never deliberately changed its policy until after the great struggle that ended with the Missouri Compromise of 1820. This commenced the second period, continuing like the first for thirty years, and ending with the Compromises of 1850. The character of the second period was: Freedom and Slavery equipoised. The political doctrine that the Constitution recognized Slavery, equally with Freedom, was in fact a compromise between the two, and thus that the Government under the Coustitution should be administered in the spirit that compromise. The Territories were divided by the line of 360 30',-those north of the line to be guaranteed to free institutions-those south to be left open to the peculiar system of civilization that prevailed in the slaveholding States. During this period the controlling political influence in the General Government has been kept oscillating between North and South, though all northerners, except those tinetured with Pro-Slavery sentiments, have been as jealously ostracised as aliens.

The year 1850 inaugurated the third period, the characteristic of which is Slavery dominant, Freedom subscriient. The equal division principle of 1820 was abandoned in organizing the Mexican territories. The Fugitive Slave bill extended the local law of the slave States over the whole North. The abrogation of the Missouri Compromise now aims to place the insidious temptations of slaveholding under the eyes of the settlers of all the New States, and to prevent the formation of a single other free Commonwealth in the Confederacy; while the openly avowed policy of introducing into the Union new slaveholding sovereignties from the West Indies and Mexico, is designed to completely paralyze the political power of the North, and make it a merely commercial appendage to an alldominant slave oligarchy.

Now we do not wish to be fanatical, nor in this connection to utter a word that is not cold, calculating and secular. The times are ripe for a few speculations of that character on this subject. In the first place, the antagonism between Freedom and Slavery is natural, inevitable and permanent. Garrison did not originate nor excite it. If the State of Georgia had paid five thousand dollars for his head, and had got it, fifteen years ago, the agitation would not have sensibly abated. Gerrit Smith, Giddings and Sumner might all be expelled from Congress, and Slavery would still continue to be the grand theme of debate there, as it has been for six years. Grave divines, would-be famous statesmen, may rebuke what they call sectionalism, and then proclaim upon their reputstion that it is killed; but the effect of their exhortations would be quite as apparent in preventing sectional frosts and sectional snow-storms. Even if every northern voice could be silenced, northern town meetings, northern schools, northern Christianity, would constantly rebuke the barbarism, cruelty, ignorance and atheism of southern Slavery.

It is utterly futile to attempt to patch up this natural antagonism between hostile forms of civilization by any permanent peace, or even temporary truce. There will always be questions of national legislation in which the naturally conflicting interests of Freedem and Slavery are involved. If, at any time, these should all be bundled up in an omnibus and settled, some in favor of one interest and some in favor of another, the primal difficulty would remain as ugly, as irremediable, as dangerous as ever; and the very next year would develop a wholly new series of questions fraught with the same danger and generating the same excitement. Note the proceedings of Congress and see how the most trifling measure of national legislation, is affected and obstructed by these hostile interests. Every sagacious man laughs at the idea of concerted action upon any great measure, of introducing any salutary policy, or promoting any great reform, while the huge quarrel between Freedom and Slavery swallows up every other debate.

The war between Slavery and Freedom is internecine: it must be fatal to one or the other principle; or else the North, with its cherished institutions, will be left to form one unitary government, and the South, with its chosen curse, to coalese, if it can, into another. It is as if a thief and an honest man were compelled perpetually to keep each other's company to walk, work, eat and sleep together. Either he thief must corrupt the true man and make him an accomplice of his larceneies; or the true man must reprove and reform the thief. The permanence of the Union is predicable only upon one of two conditions. Either the South must put an end to Slavery, or the

We know that slaveholding statesmen have, over and over again, proclaimed that they only wanted to be let alone: that northern noodles have got themselves impressed with the notion that it is the injudicious propagandism of Abolitionism that produces the excitement so inimical to their hysteric sensibilities. But it is northern practice and not northern theory that troubles the South. It is this fanatical custom of paying laborers and giving them one end of the bargain, instead of terminating all disputes likely to arise about wages and service by buying and owning them. Let Mordecai be as meek as his great lawgiver Moses, Haman will hate him, because he has to pass by him every day at the king's gate. This natural jealousy of hostile institutions will prompt constant encroachment. It first asks for equality and then for supremacy. It makes demands merely to keep up the habit of controlling, and, having ventured upon an outrage in the mere wantenness of arbitrary caprice, it insists upon it for the sake of maintining its prestige of supremacy. Like the delirious drunkard, compelling a weak acquaintance to become the companion of his debauch, and now with threats and now with ridicule. forcing his victim on to his own stage of intoxication and bestiality, the drunken and besotted South will tempt and bully the North for the purpose of driving her to her own depth of danger and crime.

Let us examine the historical probabilities of each result. Will the South abandon its chosen and cherished institution? If it does so, it will be from one or all of these motives-First, the sentiment of Religion; second, the sentiment of Political Justice; third. Self-Interest. The religious sentiment acts most powerfully in its

first contact with evil. If by its own intuitive sensitiveness and delicacy it does not perceive that any practice, custom or habit is a wicked one, and turn from it with loathing and abhorrence, the probabilities are that instead of counteracting the wickedness, it will be itself overcome and led into captivity by it. This process has long ago past. How American Slavery first corrupted and seduced American Christian- the heaps, and all is as diffuse and quiet as before.

however, men awake to the consciousness of having been pursuing a career of injustive in atter ignorance that it was so. In this case the unhardened conscience has nothing to contend with, in achieving a repeatance, but a mere animal habit. All the moral powers are sound and upon the right side, and have an easy victory over the propensities. Thus, it required little more than a suggestion to array the whole Christian sentiment of this country against the practice of intemperate drinking. But this crisis, too, has gone by with the South with regard to slave-holding. The light has come; the truth has been uttered; the debate has filled the land. Every intelligent mind in the nation was put in possession, years ago, of the great arguments of right and justice which demand the abolition of Slavery. The religious sentiment of the South has been, not always kindly perhaps, but faithfully and thoroughly appealed to. Time enough has elapsed for a response, if there were any life and genuineness there. But the religious sentiment of the South is dead. It died and made no sign. Its power to control the conscience and direct the will has departed. It is blind to the most obvious perceptions of natural justice. Ithas medified, to suit its own form and condition, all the world-old creeds of religion. It has perverted the Bible, and broken the unity of the Church. It worships a God, who is not our Father, nor the Father of all mankind. What expectations have we that the religious sentiment will terminate the existence of Slavery, when it has invented for itself false forms, a false Christianity, and effectually sheltered and barricaded itself within them! Against our charges of irreligion, it points to its slaveholding clergy and slaveholding Churches; to its fervid prayers, its con versions, its whole mechanism and armory of apie tistic religion.

The sentiment of political justice never influences any but a few of the most liberally developed minds of a people. It acted powerfully in the heroic periods of our history, during and immediately subsequent to the Revolution. Washington, Jefferson and Heary perceived the incompatibility of slave-holding with political justice. But even in these great minds it was but a feeble sentimentality, that was never able to control their wills and redeem their own actions from self-reprehension. The sentiment of political justice has long since died out of the heart of the South. To entertain it, or express it, makes a man a subject of general derision. It is classed with Woman's Rights and Spirit Rappings, as the most unmitigated of humbugs. Kossuth's visit to the South, though he was delicate and apologetic even to prudery, was a perfect touchstone of the rank imposture of southern democracy in our day.

Will a wise self-interest effect the termination of Slavery ? A very large school of thinkers seem quite confident that it will. They point to bounding Ohie and lagging Kentucky, to prosperous New-York and decayed Virginia. They array figures from the Census, to prove how Slavery ruins trade, manufactures, schools, population. They have satisfied themselves that slave labor does not pay, and wonder that our thrifty countrymen will pursue a business so pecuniarily ruinous. These arguments, too, have had a very broad circulation; but, in spite of the force of such calculations, wary and sagacious men have persisted in breeding, buying, selling and working vast stocks of human cattle, just as they did before these political economists appeared. The fact is, there is a fallacy about this entire argument. Slavery indeed impoverishes the South, as they say; but it does not necessarily impoverish the slaveholders.

Slavery impoverishes Virginia, but it enriches the Johnny Tylers, Johnny Masons, and Billy Smiths, that govern Virginia. If all their slaves, instead of working for them, had farms to till, houses to build, horses, carriages, school-books, pianos, railroad tickets and bank stock to buy, it would make a tremendous stir in old Virginia, add greatly to its taxable property, and figure most favorably in the census. But in the meantime the Johnnies and the Billies would have to go to work, which would be disagreeable, and be very poor besides. What could any northern lecturer effect, even if he were allowed peaceably to open his budget and read his statistics before any southern legislature, convention or lyceum audience, in proving that Slavery was an impoverishing institution, so long as the slave-holders themselves know that it enriches them? Can be convince them that it is cheaper to feed laborers upon beef and plum pudding and pay them adollar a day, than to feed them upon corn and salt and pay them nothing at all? In fact, Slavery is a very lucrative monopoly and its excessive gains are only checked by competition with itself. Slavery is not different in its impoverishing character from any other monopoly. Monopolies in trade and manufacturing, impoverish communities, but enrich proprietors; so does Slavery. The slaveholders understand this, and this is their answer to the political economists.

We have assumed in these speculations, that the South will be able to maintain its present polity. Of course, any social rising of the masses of the nonslaveholders against the slaveholders, or any insurrection of the slaves themselves, to wring justice from the fears of their oppressors, would disturb these calculations. If, however, neither should occur, then the question arises whether the North can be brought to share with the South in the wickedness of slaveholding. Will she do it? If the popular politicians, and the controlling commercial classes are to have their way, she undoubtedly will. We have only to go step by step, at the rate we have gone since 1820, toward Slavery, to make it in thirty years tolerable at the North. But these classes cannot control the future. There is a genuine, undepraved religious sentiment at the North, and this is steadfastly on the side of Freedom. The strongest force governs in the end, and where the conscience of the few points, thither the wills of the many must ultimately tend. The awakening of the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North was the saving of Religion, almost at its last gasp; it will yet prove the regeneration of Democracy, corrupted into worse than tyranny; the assurance to the Nation that it yet had a future; the soul of a power that will roll back the tide of crime and folly and remove the polluting and aggressive institution from this Continent. War has been made on Freedom long enough and defeats enough have been suffered; and please God, the turn of Slavery has now to come. Carthago delenda est. And the first beginning should be the consumption se with flaming fire, of the doughfaces and white slaves

FILTH OF THE STREETS.

"Where is Genin!" is the inquiry that salutes us en every side. The great thoroughfare has relapsed to a state of foulness scarcely less than that which evoked the provisional street department under Mr. Genin's supervision: the slimy pavements when wet, and the cloud of dust when dry, forcibly and feelingly remind us of the old regime. True, there is sweep ing done, now and then; but it is a poor apology for street cleaning, and the effect is scarcely visible. Of other streets the same may be said. Owing to the extraordinary floods of rain which have marked the present spring, there is less mud than might have been expected, but that is not the fault of the Street Department.

Many streets have not been cleaned at all, and find immunity from pestilence only in their high and dry location. The general appearance of the upper wards is that of perfect neglect. The bones and ashes of March are bleaching into June, undisturbed by hoe or broom. Occasionally a score of sweepers appear, and raise a lazy dust, heap up piles of garbage, and depart as mysteriously as they come. The wheels scatter